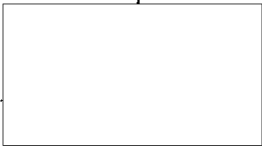


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR(Ukrainian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Medical Facilities and Health Conditions in Rubezhnoye	DATE DISTR.	24 August 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	5
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT	50X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	50X1-HUM

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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2. Corrected spelling for the town name Rubezhnaya, which appears throughout the report, is Rubezhnoye (N48-50, E38-37).

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STATE	#x	ARMY	#x	NAVY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI		AEC							
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT [redacted]
50X1-HUM

COUNTRY : USSR
SUBJECT : Medical Facilities and Health Conditions in Rubezhnaya, USSR
PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted]
DATE ACQUIRED B [redacted]
DATE OF INFO [redacted]

DATE DISTR. 29 JUL 53
NO. OF PAGES 4
NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1-HUM

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[Large redacted block]

GENERAL

1. [redacted] Khimkombinat, Rubezhnaya, USSR, [redacted]
[redacted] Prospekt Kirova, Rubezhnaya. [redacted] an attached-building block of five, three-story brick apartments. Each of the five buildings had a separate entrance. A similar building of three, three-story apartments was attached to [redacted] apartments so that the two sections made an L-shaped complex. The apartment [redacted] had two rooms, a kitchen and lavatory. The Soviets who occupied the buildings nearby had much less room for living quarters, perhaps one room per family. [redacted] apartment building had been constructed with PW labor, during the immediate postwar years.

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2. Rubezhnaya had approximately 15,000 inhabitants. The people of the city were supported by work in coal mines, the chemical textile-dye factory, farming, and associated clerical jobs.

DISEASE INCIDENCE

3. No epidemics of any significance occurred [redacted] in the area. The incidence malaria was high, but it was of a rather mild type. Tuberculosis was widespread and even factory workers continued on their jobs though known to be afflicted with the disease. Silicosis among miners was rare; this was probably due to the fact that mines were very close to the surface of the ground so that the miners were not required to spend much time below the surface. 50X1-HUM
4. Dysentery was widely controlled by the distribution of sulfa tablets. Venereal disease was rare. No serious influenza outbreaks occurred.
5. Despite the absence of epidemics the Soviet authorities were extremely fearful that outbreaks might occur, and enforced immunizations three or four times each year. These immunizations were for cholera, typhus, and smallpox. Tetanus was not included, but antitoxin was administered to an individual whenever infection was suspected. A skin test was made regularly for tuberculosis [redacted] 50X1-HUM
6. [redacted] no animal diseases; specifically [redacted] no cases of anthrax, tularemia, brucellosis, rabies, foot and mouth disease. Bovine tuberculosis may have been present. 50X1-HUM

MEDICAL FACILITIES

7. The city had a small hospital consisting of five to seven crude barracks grouped together. [redacted] the barracks had a special section for maternity cases, and one handled infectious diseases. 50X1-HUM
8. A polyclinic was located next to the open market place. This was very primitive and small, and all rooms were on one floor. About ten female doctors, each a specialist, were assigned to this polyclinic. 50X1-HUM
9. The city maintained an airplane ambulance service, and whenever serious accidents occurred the patients were flown to Voroshilovgrad. This happened infrequently.
10. The plant [redacted] employed about 1500 workers, had its own polyclinic. This was located in a one-story, ten-room building. Specialists were also on duty here and workers could report at certain hours for consultation. Sick employees were not hospitalized here, but were sent to the city hospital. 50X1-HUM
11. [redacted] the dye factory had no special interest in the maintenance of safety regulations. No care was taken to prevent accidents. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE

12. [] nothing to indicate that defense or offense in BW or CW was being considered. 50X1-HUM

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

13. There was a general shortage of drugs and medical equipment in the city. This affected the supply of the simplest of medical needs. Penicillin was available; some was Soviet made and some may have been made in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

TRAINING

14. No training for medical workers was carried on in the city. Students in medicine were trained in Kharkov. (A technical institute was located in Rubezhnaya in which students were trained in chemical technology.)

FOOD SUPPLY

15. Food was rationed until 1947. In 1948 the situation improved, and food was available in relatively adequate amounts. Vegetables regularly eaten were cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes and some corn. Fats available were sunflower oil, which was commonly used as cooking fat, and bacon fat. Unpasteurized milk was sold at the market place. This milk was controlled directly on the market place, where it was tested for fat content and classified into three grades depending on the specific gravity reading obtained with a lactometer. One interesting thing [] was that Soviet authorities forbade the selling of goats' milk. Goats were fairly numerous in the area. i.e., many families maintained one or several of the animals. [] 50X1-HUM
[] 50X1-HUM
[] 50X1-HUM
16. The restaurants in Rubezhnaya were known as "gastronom". These appeared to be quite clean. [] other food stores there [] were not kept clean. Food inspection laws, and sanitary regulations, existed, but were not observed. 50X1-HUM

WATER SUPPLY

17. [] in Rubezhnaya, the apartment dwellings received water from a central waterworks in the city. This was later replaced by a larger station of concrete construction located close to the Donets River. This new station began to operate [] Water for the system was obtained from deep wells. [] 50X1-HUM
[] Small, one-story, clay-covered homes in the surrounding area were not included in the public utilities system. Those houses not attached to the central water system were able to get their water from private wells. 50X1-HUM
18. The public water supply was chemically purified before it was pumped into the system. It was never necessary to boil the water before use. There were times, especially during the summer months, when there was insufficient water in the system to supply the two stores of the apartment house [] This situation was probably corrected by the new central water station. 50X1-HUM

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WATER DISPOSAL

19. Rubezhnaya had a sewage disposal system which served only 30 per cent of the population, i.e., only those who lived in apartments connected to the sewage net. This sewage was led into the Donets River, and perhaps passed prior to emptying through a settling basin [redacted] It was probably not treated chemically before discharge. 50X1-HUM
20. It is possible that some of the older apartment houses were not serviced by the sewage system, because it was a common sight to see the Soviet civilians using the open fields near our apartments as latrines. The small mud, or clay-covered huts had outdoor latrines. Nightsoil was regularly used as agricultural fertilizer in the area around Rubezhnaya.
21. There was no garbage collection in the city. Garbage was usually discarded in open areas near the dwellings. In front of our apartment was a ditch into which all refuse was thrown. This was then left unattended until it was removed by scavenging children or animals, or was blown away by the wind.

PESTS

22. There were many mosquitoes in the area, some of which were of the anopheles type. These mosquitoes bred in the stagnant pools which were left behind when the Donets River receded to its channel after periods of flood. Soviets used airplanes to spray powder over the mosquito area in an effort to combat the malaria problem.
23. The houses were plagued with many bugs and cockroaches, although few lice were present. There were many rats and mice in the city and cats were kept to combat these rodents. There were practically no wild animals in the neighboring areas, nor any poisonous snakes.

PLANTS

24. Datura stramonium grew wild in the area and could be seen everywhere. [redacted] the region had many medicinal plants. 50X1-HUM

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